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RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1959



David J. Jones

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RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the annual report on the health of the inhabitants, and the sanitary and environmental conditions prevailing within the district in 1959.

Reviewing the vital statistics for the year, there are a few features which warrant special mention. It will be noted that the Registrar-General's population estimate for mid-1959 was 22,090, a decrease of 310 from the corresponding estimate of 1958. If we consider the figures for births and deaths, respectively 419 and 188, we see that the natural increase in the population was 231 (*i.e.* excess of births over deaths). This figure viewed alongside the figure denoting the decrease in population might suggest that people were leaving the rural district in even greater numbers than the 310 would at first lead us to think. During the year changes were taking place at Bramcote, but the hiatus has now been filled, so that possibly the population figure may now be more in line with 1958 again. The number of births in the Rural District continues to rise each year, and 1959 was the highest recorded total—namely 419, with a birthrate of 18·97 per thousand of the estimated population. There were five more deaths than in the previous year, but the total number of Cancer deaths was six less. Of the 29 Cancer deaths, 7 were situated in lungs and bronchus.

There was no major epidemic of infectious disease, although an outbreak of Infective Hepatitis in Long Lawford, which commenced at the end of 1959, caused a number of cases of this disease, which can be so severe and leave permanent damage. The report presented to Committee is included in this Annual Report.

In the section on the control of infectious disease comment is made on the good acceptance by the population of the protective measures offered against the major infectious diseases. Education, and persistent propaganda is reaping rewards in this field—and this must be maintained if we are to prevent outbreaks of such diseases as Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis. A great deal of credit is due to the medical, nursing and health visiting staff for their persistence in this field of health education, and their assistance at the many and various clinics held during the day and at night, carrying out these protective inoculations. Also to the medical practitioners working in the rural area for the work they have done, and are doing in this sphere.

Within the near future the laying of sewers in Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Ryton, Brandon and Wolston, and the construction of sewage disposal works at Wolston will be complete. The need for this provision in these growing villages has been so obvious for the past few years. The benefits to the community, and on the water of the River Avon especially, will be welcomed. Schemes for other villages—in varying stages of progress—will provide the answer to similar urgent problems as were experienced in Wolston and Ryton. With the continued growth of Dunchurch, the sewage disposal arrangements within the village are becoming even more inadequate, and a scheme for satisfactory works should not be long delayed.

During the summer and autumn of 1959, the water supply at Barnacle and Shilton showed evidence of contamination and it was necessary to issue “boil all water” notices for some time. A disturbing feature is that a similar

state of affairs has occurred again in 1960, and at the time of writing this report no satisfactory solution of the condition of the water has yet been found.

In my report for 1958, in addition to the problem of proper and adequate sewage disposal arrangements, mention was made of the housing of old people. In my numerous visits to all the parishes of the district from time to time, the problem of an aged person to manage his or her affairs in an over-big house, often times old and lacking in the amenities which make life easier to live, presents itself. Provision of domestic help and the visits of the district nurse (in cases of ill-health) is not sufficient, but helps to make life easier. Many of the older people who have been rehoused in small compact accommodation with no stairs to negotiate and with most things they need conveniently to hand, are very happy. In many cases, too, removal to the new accommodation has meant moving into a more closely knit community, with neighbours at hand in case of emergency. With the provision of domestic help for short periods in each week, the life of many of our aged persons is much brighter. The influence and help of neighbours to many old people has, in a number of cases, avoided any legal action under the provision of the National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 51.

The County Council services within the district have been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. As seen from the number of births, the demands on the midwives has been increased, but the demand has been met. One difficulty experienced from time to time is the provision of domestic help, and efforts of the Domestic Help organiser to compile a list, village by village, of individuals willing to assist in emergency, has not met with much success. The Infant Welfare Clinics throughout the district have been well attended. For the information of the members I have this year included a list of all nurses, midwives, health visitors, with addresses and telephone numbers—in addition to clinic facilities.

My thanks are due to Mr. Beeby and all members of the Health Department for their continued help and co-operation during the year. And to all members of the Health Committee and Council for their lively interest in all matters pertaining to the maintenance of health within the district.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID J. JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

ALBERT HOUSE,
ALBERT STREET,
RUGBY.

October, 1960.

RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1959/60.

Chairman of the Council: Mr. F. W. C. Philtrip, J.P.

Vive-Chairman: Mr. A. R. Pemberton.

Clerk of the Council: Mr. H. A. Wilde.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

Mr. A. R. Pemberton (Chairman); Mr. A. Greenwood (Vice-Chairman); Mrs. M. Cunningham; Mrs. S. D. E. Nicholas; Mrs. D. B. Skelton; Mrs. A. Tew; Mrs. L. Ward; Messrs. L. N. Anderton, C.C.; N. Ashman; J. H. Beale; R. S. Bevin; G. D. Bisp; G. W. Clark; J. Cummins; T. F. Duffin; E. T. Gilks; W. H. Harrison; A. J. Harvey; S. H. Howard; D. H. Jones; H. J. Miller; F. W. C. Philtrip, J.P.; C. W. Reay; F. Roddis; P. J. Round; R. F. W. Rucker; W. F. Sutton; H. W. Tyler; F. A. Ward; E. W. Webb; F. Whitby; and C. W. Williams.

Councillor P. L. Handley, O.B.E., died in October, 1959, and Councillor F. J. Chapman resigned from the Council on the 17th November 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

David J. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of:

Medical Officer of Health, Rugby Municipal Borough.

Area Medical Officer, Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer, Warwickshire County Council.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

E. V. Beeby, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

A. P. Allen, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerks:

Mrs. E. Leach.

Miss M. Mason.

House Letting Assistant:

N. Dixon (Resigned 4.4.59).

Rodent Officer:

H. F. Cope.

J. G. Allsop (Appointed 23.3.59).

Engineer and Surveyor:

D. G. McVinnie, M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Deputy Engineer and Surveyor:

F. M. Cannings, A.M.I.Mun.E.

Public Analysts:

Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby, Birmingham.

Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

GENERAL STATISTICS—1959.

Area (in acres)	80,631
Population (estimated Mid. 1959)	22,090
Rateable value (1st April, 1959)	£294,816
Product of a penny rate	£1,160

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
Legitimate	191	214	405	
Illegitimate	8	6	14	
	199	220	419	18.97

Still Births

				Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
Legitimate	10	5	15	0.68
Illegitimate	—	—	—	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.
	10	5	15	34.56

Deaths (all causes)

				<i>Death Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
	106	82	188	8.51

Adjusted Death Rate

10.72

Deaths from Puerperal Causes — Nil

Infant Mortality

				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Legitimate	5	1	6	14.32
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—
	5	1	6	14.32

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

29

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

2

Measles

Nil

Whooping Cough

Nil

In order to provide a more accurate comparison between the vital statistics of different Local Authorities, comparability factors are supplied to each district by the Registrar-General. These factors allow for the varying age and sex distribution of the population in different parts of the country and are applied to the local birth and death rates. The comparability factor for births was 1.00 and there was thus no difference between the local and the adjusted birth rate.

Population

The population of the District as estimated by the Registrar General at 30th June, 1959, was 22,090, which is 310 less than the figure for the previous year, despite a natural increase in population (by the excess of births over deaths) of 231.

Births

There was a further rise in the number of births during the year to 419—a record figure—giving a rate of 18.97 births per 1,000 of the population. The following table shows the comparative rates for the past five years.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Rugby R.D.	18.22	18.02	18.03	18.21	18.97
Warwickshire	16.13	16.43	17.15	17.12	

Still Births

The number of still births during the year again increased, there being four more than in 1958. The 15 still births represented a rate of 34.45 per 1,000 total births which is the highest rate recorded in the district for nearly 20 years.

The rates for the years 1955—1959 are as follows:—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Rugby R.D.	26.25	15.54	22.11	26.25	34.56
Warwickshire	20.74	21.68	16.97	20.60	

Deaths

There were 183 deaths assigned to the District for the year, five more than in 1958. Generally speaking, however, there has been very little fluctuation in either the number of deaths or the death rates over the past few years as the following table shows:—

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Rugby R.D. (No. of deaths)	11.25 (209)	11.30 (203)	10.73 (188)	10.38 (183)	10.72 (188)
Warwickshire	11.08	11.19	10.92	10.98	

Maternal Deaths

I am pleased to be able to report that for the sixth successive year no maternal deaths have occurred within the district.

Infant Mortality

There were six infant deaths during the year, five more than in 1958, giving a death rate of 14.32 per 1,000 births.

Comparative rates for the years 1955—1959 are given below, and the causes of death are analysed below.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Rugby R.D.	32.35	15.79	20.10	26.96	14.32
Warwickshire	24.39	19.38	18.50	20.83	

Neo Natal Deaths

Of the six infants mentioned above, 5 died within twenty-eight days of birth, giving a death rate of 11.93 per 1,000 births compared with 19.61 in the previous year.

CAUSES OF DEATH 1959

Cause of Death					Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	2	1	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	1	2	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	6	1	7
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	—	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	7	7	14
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	9	13	22
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	18	5	23
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	7	6	13
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	15	16	31
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	4	1	5
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	2	—	2
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	2	—	2
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	3	4	7
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	2	2	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	9	10	19
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	6	1	7
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	4	6	10
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	4	1	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals					106	82	188

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	Age in weeks					Total
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	—	1	2
2. Diseases of early infancy:						
(a) Intracranial and spinal injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other birth injury	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
(d) Immaturity	3	—	—	—	—	3
(e) Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Gastro-Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Acute Bronchiolitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	—	—	—	1	6

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

The Medical Research Council direct the Public Health Laboratory Service on behalf of the Ministry of Health. Facilities are provided for the examination of milk, water, food and ice cream samples and of specimens taken in connection with cases of notifiable disease. The Laboratory for this area is situated at the Coventry & Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry and I am grateful to Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead and his staff for their co-operation throughout the year.

Local Health Authority Services

The Warwickshire County Council is the local health authority for the district and the services provided under the National Health Service Acts have functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. The day to day administration of all these services, except ambulance and mental health is carried out locally. The Rural District combine with Rugby Borough to form the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

A list of Health Visitors and Midwives and Nurses is given below:—

Health Visitors

Tel. No

Miss B. Jaques The Cottage, School Yard, Brandon

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss H. Slater	32 Warwick Road, Wolston	Wolston 510
Miss P. Hicks	Nurse's House, Chapel St., Long Lawford	Rugby 3574

Midwives

Miss J. M. Turner	70 Rugby Rd., Clifton-on-Dunsmore	Rugby 2874
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District Nurse/Midwives/Health Visitors

Miss V. Barnes	62 Barnacle Lane, Bulkington	Bedworth 2155
Miss F. M. Booden	The Lodge, Birdingbury Hall, Birdingbury	Marton 224
Miss L. Green	Croft House, Bulkington Road, Wolvey	Wolvey 278
Miss E. M. Mason	35 Lutterworth Road, Pailton	Pailton 231
Miss A. Glossop	Nurse's House, Main St., Birdingbury	Marton 451
Miss M. Richardson	Nurse's Flat, 7 Broad Street, Brinklow	Pailton 337

All messages relating to nursing, should be sent to the above or to the Area Nursing Officer at the Public Health Department, Albert House, Albert Street, Rugby.

Domestic Help Service

Applications for domestic help should be made to the Organiser. Albert House, Albert Street, Rugby.

Centres and Clinics

Child Welfare Centres, Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics and the School Health Services are staffed by medical officers and nurses employed by the County Council, and at the Welfare Centres assistance is given by voluntary workers.

The following Centres are held :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Temple Street Clinic, Rugby	Wednesday afternoons
Child Welfare Centres		
Binley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month
Brinklow	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	Townsend Memorial Hall	2nd Thursday in each month
Dunchurch	Women's Institute Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday in each month
Long Lawford	Memorial Club	Every Tuesday
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday in each month
Wolston	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday in each month
Wolvey	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month

At the Brinklow, Dunchurch, Long Lawford, Stretton-on-Dunsmore and Wolvey centres, transport is provided to bring mothers and babies from the surrounding villages.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action under Section 47 of this Act was necessary during the year.

Care and After Care Service

Certain items of nursing equipment are available on free loan during periods of illness and convalescence. Applications should be made to the District Nurse or to this office.

Admission to a Convalescent Home following illness can also be arranged through the County Council's scheme. This is free for school children but adults are asked to contribute in accordance with their financial circumstances. All applications which must be accompanied by a request from the applicant's own medical practitioner should be made to this office.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

Mains water is supplied to the Council in bulk by the City of Coventry, the Boroughs of Rugby and Nuneaton and the Urban District of Bedworth. The amounts taken from each of these sources during the year were as follows:—

Rugby Corporation .....	.....	.....	211,571,000 gallons
Bedworth U.D.C. ....	.....	.....	3,344,000 „
Coventry Corporation .....	.....	.....	3,438,000 „
Nuneaton Corporation .....	.....	.....	6,383,000 „

In addition to this, 20,408,000 gallons were taken by Southam R.D.C. through the Council's trunk mains. The considerable increase in consumption can be attributed largely to the additional water used for agricultural purposes due to the long and warm, dry summer.

Work has commenced to provide a mains water supply to the villages of Willey and Wibtoft. On completion of this scheme all villages in the district will have available a piped water supply.

Seventy-two houses were connected to the public mains during the year, and the table on the following page gives the percentage of houses in the various villages that now have an internal or external supply of mains water available.

Samples from terminal points on the mains are taken and submitted monthly for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry. Details of these and other water samples taken during the year are given below:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsafe</i>
Mains Supplies	161	115	35	11
Private Supplies	29	5	13	11
Swimming Pool	14	13	1	—
Totals:	204	133	49	22

Nuneaton water supplied to Burton Hastings, Copston and Wolvey was, during the summer months, found to be contaminated. Prolonged investigations failed to trace the source of pollution, which disappeared for no apparent reason. Twice as many water samples were taken compared with 1958, and “boil all water” notices were operative from June to November.

The Barnacle water supply still continued to give rise to complaints, and it is hoped that some improvement will be effected when additional filtration plant has been installed.

HOUSES NOW CONNECTED TO THE WATER MAINS

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>No. of Heredita- ments assessed</i>	<i>Percentage proportion with mains water in the house</i>	<i>Percentage proportion of houses served by standtaps</i>
Ansty	220	63	92	8
Binley	1630	471	75	—
Birdingbury	200	69	72	4
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	280	99	81	8
Brandon & Bretford	600	192	59	23
Brinklow	1100	405	69	30
Burton Hastings	200	59	41	8
Church Lawford	480	141	95	3
Churchover	550	103	91	4
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	1020	372	87	13
Coombe Fields	250	62	—	2
Copston Magna	60	19	Laying of water main completed but no individual connections.	
Dunchurch	1920	628		
Easehall	230	50	81	17
Frankton	370	135	64	24
Grandborough	350	107	89	4
Harborough Magna	420	117	59	34
Leamington Hastings	370	142	76	14
Long Lawford	2350	701	90	2
Marton	400	161	80	20
Monks Kirby	490	129	86	7
Newnham Regis	100	39	40	11
Newton & Biggin	300	110	27	—
Pailton	530	172	65	6
Princethorpe	390	141	66	7
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1060	349	53	8
Shilton	780	286	88	10
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	960	330	96	4
Stretton-under-Fosse	270	88	68	8
Thurlaston	300	117	77	4
Willoughby	320	103	58	15
Withybrook	300	78	87	7
Wolfhampcote	220	73	43	—
Wolston	1320	499	56	15
Wolvey	1810*	284	75	10
			55	4
*Inc. H.M.F.				

In the remaining parishes there is no mains water supply.

Drainage and Sewerage

Prior to 1939 the provision of a drainage and sewerage scheme necessitated a special rate for the parish concerned and schemes were often opposed on grounds of cost. Such schemes are now charged to the General rate for the District and since most parishes now have a mains water supply the demand for adequate drainage systems is increasing.

Work is now in progress on a scheme for Brandon, Wolston, Ryton-on-Dunsmore and Stretton-on-Dunsmore and proposals for other villages notably Ansty, Frankton, Shilton, Willoughby and the remainder of Binley parish are proceeding. In the remaining villages of the district the arrangements for sewage disposal are as stated in previous reports.

The Council have decided, when carrying out their proposals for new works, that

- (a) where there is at present a satisfactory system of drainage to a sewer or a cesspool (sufficient for the effectual drainage of the premises) but it is not adapted to the general sewerage system of the district or is otherwise objectionable, they will operate the provisions of Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1936 by connecting up the property to the new sewer, sealing off the existing drain, and filling up the septic tank or cesspool;
- (b) where there is no existing system of drainage the Council will carry a connection from the sewer to the boundary of the property provided that application is made within a prescribed period and the amount of the Council's expenditure does not exceed £50.

Before the work commences a survey is made by the Public Health Inspector of all premises in the area to be served by the sewers, in order to decide in which of these two categories the premises are to be placed.

During the year eight pail closets were converted to water closets in the village of Clifton-on-Dunsmore under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. This work is to be continued in the villages of Dunchurch and Long Lawford and will, I hope, become a permanent policy of the Council as new sewerage schemes are completed so as to eliminate as far as possible the collection of night soil.

Fifty-four visits were made in connection with W.C. conversions, and 176 visits in connection with drainage.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Since April 1946 the whole of the district has received a regular weekly collection and the Council now operate by direct labour a fleet of eight modern refuse collection vehicles. Disposal is by means of controlled tipping, and approximately eight acres of land in the centre of the area are owned by the Council and receive the bulk of the refuse, but subsidiary tips are rented for convenience in other parts of the district. The Council own and operate a Ferguson tractor to level and soil over the tips.

To maintain a weekly collection in an area such as this is a considerable achievement, and the satisfaction this service continues to give under the administration of the Engineer and Surveyor reflects credit on all concerned.

Difficulties experienced in the past in the Binley Woods area have been eliminated to a considerable extent by the making up of the roads by the County Council.

Watercourses

The many problems presented by the pollution of ditches and watercourses throughout the district following the advent of a mains water supply are still encountered, and can be expected to continue until such time as the necessity to use these ditches and watercourses as an outfall for sewage and sewage effluents has been eliminated by the provision of a main sewer.

Forty-nine inspections were made during the year, and 2 statutory notices were served. Application was made to the Court and nuisance orders obtained for non-compliance with the two statutory notices.

Swimming Pools

The swimming pool at Ryton-on-Dunsmore was again open during the year. The water supply to the pool is from the public mains, it is constantly circulating and is filtered and chlorinated during circulation. The water is changed completely three times every twenty-four hours.

During the year fourteen samples were taken from the pool and submitted for bacteriological examination. In each case the report was satisfactory.

Camping Sites

The fact finding investigation into the use of residential caravans, conducted by Sir Arton Wilson on the instructions of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, resulted in a most comprehensive report, and Local Authorities are now hoping for new legislation to replace the existing powers which have proved to be so inadequate.

A few unauthorised caravans have been dealt with during the year but the position generally has been satisfactory.

The number of available standings on the Council's site at Long Lawford has been reduced to 52, of which 50 were occupied at the end of the year, and work has now been started on the development of the remainder of the site for permanent housing.

Rodent Control

Two full-time Rodent Officers are employed and advice is given free to ratepayers, although a charge is made on a materials and labour basis to both householders and occupiers of business premises if the Council carries out treatment. The Rodent Officers also treat the Council's refuse tips, sewers and sewage disposal works. Owing to the high proportion of edible material in the refuse, continuous treatment is necessary at the tips to prevent them becoming reservoirs of infestation.

Grants made to Local Authorities by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of their expenditure on rodent control ceased on the 31st March, and the staff of the Ministry has now been re-organised and is available to give technical advice to Local Authorities on request.

Every effort has been made by the Council not only to maintain the standard of control previously achieved, but to strive for progressive improvement in this standard by the inauguration of a contract service for rodent control and the appointment of an additional Rodent Officer. The contract service is now well established and at the end of the year contracts valued at approximately £1,000 had been entered into.

Details of work carried out during the year in connection with rodent control are given below:—

	<i>Com- plaints</i>	<i>Inspections & Visits</i>	<i>Treat- ments</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>		<i>Notices Complied With</i>
				<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Business Premises	5	169	139	—	—	—
Dwelling Houses	35	84	38	—	2	2
Farms	6	1143	827	—	1	1
Refuse Tips	2	247	170	—	—	—
Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewers	1	101	90	—	—	—
Sewer Outfalls & S.D. Works	—	258	115	—	—	—
Watercourses	2	56	27	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	6	19	9	—	1	—
Totals	57	2077	1415	—	4	3

Verminous Premises

Two premises were disinfested for fleas during the year, in addition to which three other premises were dealt with for cockroaches, ants, and flies.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

Details of action taken are tabulated below:—

**PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, FOR THE YEAR, 1959**

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	34	82	1	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	43	99	1	—

2. Cases in which **defects** were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	8	11	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	11	—	—	—

Two Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire were issued under Section 34 of the Act.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Only six outworkers are employed in the District, all of whom are engaged in the making of wearing apparel. There were no instances of default in sending lists of outworkers to the Council or of work in unwholesome premises.

Clean Air

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has now appointed the Clean Air Council under the provisions of Section 23 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, to assist him in keeping under review the progress made in abating the pollution of the air, and in obtaining the advice of persons having special knowledge, experience, or responsibility in regard to prevention of pollution. This is a consultative body of which the Minister will be Chairman. In his Circular 5/59 the Minister expressed the opinion that progress made with Smoke Control Orders had been encouraging and the hope that it would be possible to make faster progress, especially in the "black areas" where smoke pollution is worst, but this new drive can only succeed if adequate supplies of smokeless fuels are available.

It is surprising to reflect that, despite the high cost of fuel today, the efficiency with which it is used in heating the majority of dwellings in this country is very little higher, if any, than 100 years ago. The main space heating appliance in most houses is an open fire burning coal and discharging the products of incomplete combustion into a chimney with a throat so constructed as to ensure that almost as much heat as possible is wasted. In the coldest weather when comfortable conditions are most essential the simple open fire acts as a fan pulling into the room as much as 10,000 cubic feet of cold air per hour from outside through badly fitting doors and windows. This large volume of air is then warmed and discharged, with its heat, up the chimney. Where raw coal is used, unburnt fuel in the form of soot and combustible gases are also carried up the chimney to pollute the air and damage health and property.

The types of open fire and openable and closed stoves on the market designed to burn coke and other smokeless fuels have a throat so designed that the amount of air drawn through the room and passed up the chimney is brought down to a reasonable quantity, giving a higher percentage of heat into the room from the fuel used. Although these appliances cost more in the first instance than the simple open fire, the saving in fuel soon offsets the higher initial cost, and in addition more comfortable conditions are created for the householder.

Another aspect to which insufficient attention appears to be paid in the construction of new houses is adequate insulation to prevent the loss of heat that rapidly escapes through walls and ceilings. Attention to this point can effect a substantial saving in fuel costs by a relatively small addition to the capital cost of the house.

The Warwickshire Clean Air Council has had another very active year. The network of recording stations set up throughout the area embraced by the Council as an essential means of gaining an overall picture of the varying degrees of atmospheric pollution continued to give convincing evidence of their value. At the present time 49 deposit gauges, 62 lead peroxide cylinders, and 34 daily smoke and volumetric instruments are being used, and it can now be said that small towns and even villages can no longer be rated as making a negligible contribution to the problem of atmospheric pollution. A library of technical text books and details of individual problems is available for the information of members and officers of constituent authorities. Consideration is now being given to the preparation of film strips and lecture tape recordings for educational purposes in the schools which serve the Council, and also to the purchase of an exhibition stand so designed that it can be transported readily and easily to outlying parts of the county.

A conference of scholars from schools participating in the daily recording of atmospheric pollution was held during the year, and was undoubtedly an outstanding success. Members of the Technical Advisory Committee

addressed the meeting on the health and record-making aspects of atmospheric pollution, a demonstration of the chemistry of atmospheric pollution was given, the film "Window to the Sky" was shown, and a panel of speakers answered questions from the audience. It is hoped that this function can be made an annual event.

Canal Boats

No inspections were carried out during the year.

Shops Act, 1950

At the request of the County Council delegation of powers was accepted under Section 73(2) and Section 38(3)(4)(5) relating to lighting, washing facilities, and facilities for taking meals. No contraventions were found during the inspections carried out for these purposes.

Other matters relating to food shops are dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Acts, 1928-36

146 visits were made during the year and there were 3 new installations of tanks and pumps.

Considerable work has also been carried out to bring existing installations up to the standard required following the adoption of the Home Office Model Code of Principles, particularly with regard to electrically operated pumps and the associated electrical equipment.

General

An analysis of inspections made and notices served under this section is given below. 223 complaints were received, an increase of 66 on the preceding year, all of which were investigated and appropriate action taken.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED

	<i>Inspections & visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Notices complied with</i>
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Atmospheric Pollution	146	—	—	—
Accumulations	1	—	2	4
Ashbins	—	—	2	3
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—
Complaints	170	—	1	1
Drainage	176	2	9	16
Factories	82	—	16	11
Bakehouses	17	—	1	—
Moveable Dwellings	35	—	3	8
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—
Petroleum	146	—	8	9
Refuse Collection & Disposal	26	—	1	1
Shops Act, 1950	77	—	—	—
Schools	—	—	—	—
San. Accn.: Pails renewed	—	—	—	—
Privies Abolished	—	—	—	—
W.C. Conversions	64	40	1	8
Special and Misc. Visits	—	—	—	—
Swimming Pools	9	—	—	—
Verminous Premises	7	—	—	—
Water Supplies	281	2	63	6
Watercourses	49	2	—	—
Infectious Diseases	52	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	7	—	—	—
TOTALS	1345	46	107	67

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The Rent Rebate Scheme, inaugurated in 1957, is still working satisfactorily and at the half yearly review in December, 1959, 142 rebates had been granted amounting to £56 6s. 0d. per week. During the year 45 families were rehoused, 11 of these families being from condemned property, and at the end of the year there were 348 applicants on the housing list.

No building was carried out by the Council during the year but 99 private dwellings were completed, mainly in Binley, Long Lawford and Wolvey. The following table shows the number of houses owned by the Council and also the number of private dwellings occupied during 1959.

Parish	No. of Houses etc. owned by the Council							No. of new private dwellings occupied during 1959	
	Bungalows		Flats	Houses			Prefab. bungalows		Huts
	1 B.R.	2 B.R.		2 B.R.	3 B.R.	4 B.R.			
Binley ..								17	
Birdingbury ..		2						4	
Bourton ..									
Brandon ..								2	
Bretford ..								1	
Brinklow ..								2	
Burton Hastings ..								2	
Church Lawford ..								2	
Churchover ..								6	
Clifton-upon-Dunsmore ..								9	
Cosford ..								3	
Dunchurch ..								1	
Frankton ..		2						3	
Grandborough ..								1	
Harborough Magna ..								1	
Leamington Hastings ..								13	
Long Lawford ..		14						3	
Marton ..									
Monks Kirby ..									
Newton and Biggin ..									
Pailton ..									
Princethorpe ..									
Ryton-on-Dunsmore ..	4							2	
Shilton ..								8	
Stretton Baskerville ..								1	
Stretton-on-Dunsmore ..		4						5	
Thurlaston ..									
Wibtoft ..									
Willey ..									
Willoughby ..									
Withybrook ..								2	
Wolston ..		3						2	
Wolvey ..	2	2					12	3	
								11	
Total ..	6	27	37	260	882	72	50	99	

*Includes 5 maisonnettes, each consisting of business premises with a 3 bedroomed flat above.

Temporary Housing

The only form of temporary housing owned by the Council which is now in use is the 33 converted huts at Birdingbury Camp. Following the recommendation in my report for last year, it has now been decided that as any of these huts which are considered to be unfit for habitation become empty, they should be demolished, and at the end of the year six such huts were awaiting demolition.

Housing Conditions

The main flood of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957 has now subsided and only one application was received during the year.

Work on the Slum Clearance Programme proceeded steadily during the year and in addition, 188 visits and inspections were made to advise prospective house purchasers regarding the possibility of the property in which they were interested being included in the Slum Clearance Programme.

The following table gives some details of work carried out during the year:—

Houses inspected under the Public Health Act	.....	.....	.....	29
Number of visits for this purpose	.....	.....	.....	84
Houses inspected under the Housing Act	.....	.....	.....	45
Number of visits for this purpose	.....	.....	.....	291
Houses made fit after Informal Action	.....	.....	.....	19
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Public Health Act)	.....	.....	.....	7
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Housing Act)	.....	.....	.....	1
Houses represented as not capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost	.....	.....	.....	23
Houses demolished	.....	.....	.....	27
Houses upon which Closing Orders were made	.....	.....	.....	2
Number of visits to advise regarding Slum Clearance Programme	...	...	...	188
Houses inspected under the Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	1
Number of visits for this purpose	...	...	...	2

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

A summary of work carried out during the year is given below:—

	<i>*Estimated No. of premises</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>		<i>Notices complied with</i>
			<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Bakehouses	8	17	—	1	—
Butchers' Shops ...	14	67	—	2	4
Dairies and Milk Shops	15	4	—	—	—
Food Manufacturing Premises	3	2	—	—	1
Fried and Wet Fish Shops	4	5	—	—	1
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	10	46	—	—	—
Grocers & Confectioners	80	167	—	1	18
Ice-cream Premises ...	64	123	—	—	—
Licensed Premises (including Off Licences)	59	73	—	5	8
Miscellaneous Food Visits	—	21	—	—	—
Restaurants, Cafes & Canteens	29	106	—	—	6
Slaughterhouses ...	2	121	—	—	—
Knacker's Yard	1	3	—	—	—
TOTALS	289	755	—	9	38

**N.B.—A number of these are combined businesses.*

Meat and Food Inspection

Legislation to implement the Government's policy on Slaughterhouses has now been enacted, and every Local Authority is required to carry out a survey of the slaughtering facilities available in their area and to submit to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food a report thereon. Statutory standards for slaughterhouses have now been defined with the object of securing adequate slaughtering facilities, the slaughtering of stock in humane and hygienic conditions, and satisfactory conditions for slaughterhouse workers.

One hundred per cent meat inspection has been maintained. The quality of meat inspected has again been very good and the incidence of disease extremely low, as will be seen from the analysis given below:—

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	138	3	3	459	52	—
Number inspected	138	3	3	459	52	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	17	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	12.3	33.3	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.4	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The actual meat and offal condemned was:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (in lbs.)</i>
Bovine Livers	17	182
Bovine heads	2	53
Bovine lungs	1	9
TOTALS	20	244

All meat condemned is stained before leaving the premises, but as the quantity is insufficient to be sent to utilisation plants for conversion it is disposed of by arrangement with the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Food condemned other than meat at the licensed Slaughterhouses is shown in the following table:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins</i>	<i>lbs. oxs.</i>
Stewed Steak	2	1 15
Chopped Pork	15	60 —
Corned Beef	21	98 10
Pork Luncheon Meat	10	7 3
Shoulder Ham	4	42 8
Ox Tongues	1	4 —
Cooked Boneless Ham	20	186 2
Cream of Chicken Soup	1	1 15
Pilchards	4	3 12
Nescafe	17	1 1
Carrots	4	3 10
Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce	6	6 —
Peas	28	25 6
Tomatoes	18	13 8
Peaches	9	11 7
Apricots	1	1 14
Pineapple	12	12 —
Oranges	7	4 13
Rice Pudding (Sweetened)	1	— 15½
Evaporated Milk	8	
Condensed Milk	5	
Cream	1	— 6

Knacker's Yard

There is only one Knacker's Yard in the district which is owner/occupied. Apart from the slaughterhall and flaying room there are other buildings which house a fat extractor, bone crusher and drier, and rooms for the storage of fat and meal. Almost the entire bulk of meat is processed on the premises and any small quantities not treated in this manner are stained before disposal.

This business has been conducted in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

Milk and Dairies

There are 38 distributors of milk registered with the council, 6 dairy premises and 7 milk shops.

The following licences have been issued for designated milk to be retailed within the district:—

- 11 Dealer's Licences (Tuberculin Tested).
- 19 Supplementary Licences (Tuberculin Tested).
- 16 Dealer's Licences (Pasteurised).
- 20 Supplementary Licences (Pasteurised).
- 10 Dealer's Licences (Sterilised).
- 9 Supplementary Licences (Sterilised).
- One Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence has also been issued by the Warwickshire County Council.
- 2 milk samples were taken during the year.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers within the district, the only premises registered being for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream. Five such premises were registered during the year.

Twelve samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the form of methylene blue test used to assess bacterial cleanliness. The results of this test are given a provisional grading of one, two, three or four, and it has been suggested by the Minister that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach grades one and two, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or handling which call for further investigation. All samples submitted were notified as being in provisional grades one and two, which can be considered satisfactory.

Food Premises

Attention has again been directed to food premises, and as a result of these efforts two new premises have been provided, structural alterations and additions have been carried out at five premises, fixtures and fittings improved at twenty-nine premises, and other minor improvements carried out at ten premises. In all cases this work has been done without having to resort to formal proceedings, and takes no account of work carried out by traders on their own initiative.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1959 the only notifiable Infectious Disease to occur in any great numbers was measles, 283 cases in all. Of this total, fifty per cent occurred in Dunchurch and Long Lawford. The disease was mild, and complications were few. During December, in Long Lawford village, a few cases of Infective Hepatitis were brought to my notice by the general medical practitioners, and these developed in the early months of 1960. Although the relevant parts of this investigation occurred outside the limits of this report, as the outbreak commenced in December, 1959, it seems pertinent to include details of the investigations now. A summary of the findings, as reported to the Health Committee, is as follows:—

Infective Hepatitis—Long Lawford

Early in December, one of the Rugby practitioners telephoned to me information of Jaundice in a family in Long Lawford, and requested some blood examinations on them. The family was well known to me—being one of our ‘problem families’—generally dirty—poor household management—with dogs and cats about. Serological, as well as urine and faeces examinations were carried out, and a diagnosis of Infective Hepatitis was returned from the laboratory. I had no further information at this time of any other cases; although my subsequent detailed investigation has shown that other cases must have occurred during the previous 4—6 weeks.

On the 8th January, visiting Long Lawford School for some other purpose, during my conversation with the Headmaster, it transpired that a number of children were absent from school, and it was alleged on account of Jaundice. I asked the Headmaster if he could supply me with a list of all children absent on that day, particularly those presumed to have Jaundice. On receipt of this I carried out a systematic visit to the households, where these children lived, and the tabulated list of my investigations is appended hereto. Instructions were issued to the Headmaster with regard to the personal hygiene of all the children—especially after they had visited the water closets, and to ensure that hand washing was carried out properly, wash bowls were installed in the corner of each class-room, plus a supply of paper towels. This procedure was carried out most conscientiously and is still in operation. Cleanliness of lavatories etc., was attended to at least twice per day, also still operating.

From my investigations it appeared that dissemination of the disease was from case to case. The outbreak was confined to the Junior School (6 or 7—11 years), there did not appear to be any suggestion of spread by insufficient sterilisation of needles and syringes for immunisation procedures (anti-polio, anti-diphtheria and others), there were families with more than one case (one family with three cases), and recently a few adults have been affected by the disease. It is apparent that cases amongst the children have been occurring since late October early November. One of the early cases, J.C., a boy aged ten and a half years, was taken ill about 3rd November, 1959—and his mother was ill about four weeks previously with a quite severe illness, with systems of severe vomiting, high temperature and jaundice. The boy’s symptoms were also severe. His sister was affected in the first week in December—symptoms not so severe, but jaundice marked and lasting about a week. Mrs. C. could not recollect contact with any known case of jaundice. One of the last cases to occur, G.D., had some

general symptoms of anorexia, sickness and abdominal pain in the last week in January, with the appearance of Jaundice on the 30th. Mrs. D. had quite a severe illness with Jaundice (commencing in September) which lasted for about 6 weeks. During August she had spent some time in Worcester, but had no known contact with any case of Jaundice.

One family has been much affected by the illness. L.M., and K.M., both had Jaundice within a week of each other, between 24th November and 1st December—and a third child, C.M., was taken ill 24th December with severe symptoms, marked tenderness of the abdomen, and according to the mother the Doctor had said his liver was enlarged at the time. Since then Mr. M. has had the disease.

In spite of the efforts made to pin down the disease, a further batch of absentees with Jaundice occurred in the last week in January, and I consulted Dr. Whitehead, Director, Coventry Public Health Laboratory as to the advisability of using Gamma Globulin on the non-affected children in the Junior School. After he had consulted a colleague at Colindale it was agreed that this course should be adopted. Circular letters were sent to parents and the local practitioner, consents obtained, and the Gamma Globulin administered on 5th and 10th February, to all the children in the Junior School with an acceptance, and present in school. Since then there have been two more cases, one of whom was not given Gamma Globulin. The other child was obviously incubating the disease when the injection was given.

In the investigation careful note has been made of inoculation or immunisation history. The first two or three cases in the school had no injections of any sort since 1950. At the beginning of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme, it was a policy to use 2 c.c. syringes changing the needles for each patient. For about the last six months however, the routine practice has been for individual syringes and needles to be used on every occasion. Looking through the whole pattern of the cases, it seems to have been a case to case spread, the main points being as follows:—

(1) the cases occurring in the main school where there is a large number of children in an old building.

(2) in groups conforming generally to the incubation periods.

(3) the larger families in some of the council houses where space is limited having more than one case.

Quite a number of the cases of jaundice occurred in children who were on the point of returning to school after Chickenpox (note column 14 of the tabulated results).

Case No. (1)	Date of Birth (2)	Symptoms					Contact with known case		Date when First Jaundiced (10)	Recent Injections (11)	School Absences		Remarks (14)
		Class (3)	Anorexia (4)	Pyrexia (5)	Vomiting (6)	Diarrhoea (7)	at Home (8)	at School (9)			From (12)	To (13)	
1. S.S.(M)	28.12.49	8	+	+	+	+		+	27.12.59		10.10.59	30.10.59	Friend of P.B. Mrs. C. had jaundice six weeks earlier.
2. S.Z.	17.12.51	6	+	+	+		+	+	3.11.59		3.11.59	23.11.59	
3. J.C.(M)	21. 5.49	8	+	+	+			+	6.11.59		3.11.59	4.12.59	
4. P.J.	24. 5.51	7									5.11.59	23.11.59	Chickenpox immediately after jaundice.
5. A.W.	28.11.48	8	+	+	+			+	9.11.59	Polio—Feb. '59	7.11.59	27.11.59	
6. K.E.	2. 3.52	6						+	9.11.59		11.11.59	25.11.59	Friendly with S.Z. Friend of S.R. and L.M. Friend of J.H. and L.M.
7. D.M.	7. 6.50	7	+	+	+	+		+	9.11.59		9.11.59	25.11.59	
8. L.M.	6. 1.52	5	+	+	+			+	24.11.59	Polio—7.9.59	24.11.59	18.12.59	
9. K.C.	21. 7.49	8	+	+	+			+	28.11.59	Polio—Feb. '59	28.11.59	12.12.59	
10. K.M.	5. 7.50	7	+	+	+		+	+	1.12.59	Polio—26.7.59	1.12.59	16. 1.60	
11. J.A.	4. 9.51	6	+	+	+			+	12.12.59	Polio—14.4.59	14.12.59	11. 1.60	
12. C.G.	10. 1.54	3						+	19.12.59		18.12.59	18. 1.60	
13. J.H.	14. 8.52	5	+	+	+	+		+	1. 1.60		6. 1.60	20. 1.60	Chickenpox rash 25.12.59
14. S.R.	21. 2.52	5	+	+	+			+	27.12.59		21.12.59	22. 1.60	
15. C.P.	10. 1.53	4	+	+	+			+			6. 1.60	22. 1.60	
16. J.C.(F)	19. 9.54	4	+	+	+		+	+	4.12.59	Polio—Feb. '59	9.11.59	4.12.59	
17. P.B.	11.10.50	6	+	+	+		+	+	13.12.59	Polio—July '59	11.12.59	11. 1.60	
18. C.M.	14. 8.53	4	+	+	+		+	+	25.12.59	Polio—2.9.59	6. 1.60	29. 1.60	Recovering from Ch. P. which started 6.1.60—Mother jaundiced early Sept.—Ill for six weeks. Holiday at Worcester in August. Chicken pox started 15.1.60
19. J.B.	23. 2.54	3	+	+	+			+	5. 1.60	Polio—June '59	6. 1.60	22. 1.60	
20. D.G.	1. 3.54	3	+	+	+			+	10. 1.60	Polio—Sept. '59	6. 1.60	21. 1.60	
21. A.J.	9. 2.51	6	+	+	+			+	9. 1.60	Polio—Oct. '59	18. 1.60	9. 3.60	
22. P.F.	20.11.53	3	+	+	+			+	10. 1.60	Polio—26.7.59	9. 1.60	26. 1.60	
23. G.D.	31. 1.50	8	+	+	+			+	30. 1.60	Polio—Dec. '59	1. 2.60	23. 2.60	Sits next to S.Z. in class. Given G.G. on 5.2.60—Started Long Lawford School 6.1.60—in Surrey six years. Chickenpox 22.1.60—16.2.60 Did not have G.G.
24. L.B.	5.10.51	6							27. 1.60		6. 1.60	15. 2.60	
25. J.T.	17. 4.51	6	+	+	+			+	27. 1.60		22. 1.60	23. 2.60	
26. F.D.	11.11.50	6	+	+	+			+	1. 2.60	Polio Jan. & Feb. '59	27. 1.60	23. 2.60	
27. P.T.	9. 5.51	6							8. 1.60		28. 1.60	9. 2.60	
28. B.M.	17.10.51	6	+	+	+			+	15. 1.60		6. 1.60	25. 1.60	
29. S.S.(F)	7. 5.52	5							17. 2.60		15. 1.60	18. 2.60	
30. P.Z.	29.10.48	8									17. 2.60	7. 3.60	
31. D.N.	26. 8.53	4	+		+			+	17. 2.60		22. 1.60	29. 2.60	
32. J.Z.	15. 8.53	4	+		+		+	+			3. 2.60	8. 2.60	

Turning to the prevention of disease, it is gratifying to see vaccination against Smallpox being so readily accepted for the infant and child populations. From the relevant tables, it will be seen that 287 children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated. This gratifying figure is in no small measure due to the ready acceptance of advice by the majority of young mothers, from health visitors, nurses, midwives, and the family doctors. Education in this instance has proved much more successful than the compulsion of years before the National Health Service Act, and it is an indication that education in health matters, systematically pursued, is worthwhile.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis received a sudden boost by the death of a case of Polio, and a severe paralytic case in a neighbouring authority. Acceptance of the immunisation procedure, as seen by the 1958 figures, was good, but the tragedy referred to above, caused an upsurge in demand, with the resulting improved figures quoted.

There was no case of Poliomyelitis in the District during the year, and with the continued acceptance of immunisation at its present rate, the trends of incidence of disease may diminish. Propaganda for all protective procedures against this and other diseases will be maintained by all the forces available, and with special regard to Poliomyelitis. Intensive periods of 7—10 days are visualised using all available resources in order to offer the service to as many persons as possible, in the shortest time.

Diphtheria is a disease of the past, provided the population does not become complacent in seeing that all babies born are protected against it. I stress this point, as the number of children under 5 years who had a full course of injections against Diphtheria was slightly less than in 1958.

The number of tuberculosis cases on the register was 10 less than at the end of 1958. There were three deaths from the disease. The position regarding treatment and hospitalisation of pulmonary tuberculosis is so very much improved from that pertaining 4—5 years ago, that cases are admitted almost immediately after diagnosis. This factor alone must inevitably assist in diminishing the incidence of the disease. Active cases are removed almost immediately from the population, and so the risk of infecting others is diminished.

Towards the end of 1959, the County Council scheme for the protection of all school leavers against tuberculosis by giving B.C.G. was commenced. Staff difficulties had prevented an earlier start, but the response of parents to this measure was satisfactory. This scheme is now to be extended to include all children aged 13 years or over.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The following table shows the numbers vaccinated since the inception of the scheme in 1956 to 31st December, 1959.

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>No. given 2 injections</i>	<i>No. given 3 injections</i>
Children under 15 years of age	4,379	3,260
Young persons 15—26 years of age	1,527	524
Expectant mothers	308	88

The scheme has now been extended to include all persons under 40 years of age.

Diphtheria Immunisation

No. of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1959			No. of children given re-inforcing injections
Under 5	5 — 14	Total	
361	2	363	

No. of children immunised at any time up to the 31st December, 1959.

Age at 31.12.59 i.e. born in	Under 1 yr. 1959	1—4 years 1955-1958	5—14 years 1945-1954	Total
No. immunised	144	1136	2193	3473

Smallpox Vaccination

No. of persons vaccinated during year						
Age at Vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2 — 4 years	5 — 14 years	15 or over	Total
Primary vaccination	287	14	7	3	8	319
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	29	29

Whooping Cough Immunisation

No. immunised in 1959

Under 5 years	5—14 years	Total
360	2	362

Tuberculosis

There were thirteen new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, twelve respiratory and one non-respiratory, an increase of five over the figure for the previous year.

At the end of the year there were 149 cases on the register, classified as follows:—

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
83	40	7	9	90	49

The age incidence of the new cases and of deaths from the disease during 1959 are given below:—

Age G'ps.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
-25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
-35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-45	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
-55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total	8	4	—	1	2	1	—	—

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1959.
FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION

Disease	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	Age Un- known	All Ages
Scarlet Fever	1	7	—	—	—	—	8
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis :							
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	80	203	—	—	—	—	283
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Dysentery	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid							
Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal							
Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia							
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis), 1959.**

FINAL FIGURES AFTER CORRECTION

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	8
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	20	40	57	14	20	34	76	20	1	—	1	—	283
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dysentery	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	21	49	58	16	21	35	77	21	2	—	2	2	304

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1959.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Polio-myelitis</i>		<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Meningococcal Infection</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
			<i>Paralytic</i>	<i>Non-paralytic</i>						
Ansty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Binley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13
Birdingbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brandon & Bretford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Brinklow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burton Hastings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Church Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	23
Churchover	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5
Coombe Fields	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copston Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dunchurch	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	69
Easehall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grandborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harborough Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kings Newnham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leamington Hastings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Little Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lawford	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	85	2	93
Marton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Monks Kirby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Newton & Biggin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pailton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princethorpe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Shilton	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	8
Stretton Baskerville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	38	—	39
Stretton-under-Fosse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlaston	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Wibtoft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withybrook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolfhampcote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Wolvey	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	11
Total	8	—	—	—	4	5	1	283	3	304

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1926	21,130	367	17.0	228	10.8	22	55	19	0.90
1927	21,290	314	14.7	249	11.7	18	57	21	0.99
1928	21,930	354	17.0	210	10.0	22	62	19	0.87
1929	21,170	354	16.8	257	12.2	16	45	15	0.71
1930	21,170	341	16.1	200	9.5	13	38	11	0.52
1931	21,950	348	15.9	189	8.6	18	52	16	0.73
1932*	18,190	316	16.5	200	10.9	15	48	8	0.44
1933	18,300	275	14.2	188	10.3	14	51	6	0.33
1934	18,210	321	17.6	197	10.8	19	59	9	0.49
1935	18,173	272	15.0	174	9.6	15	55	7	0.39
1936	18,200	322	17.7	203	11.1	17	53	8	0.44
1937	18,310	294	16.0	219	12.0	12	41	8	0.44
1938	15,570	282	17.3	194	12.0	24	85	16	1.03
1939	15,530	232	15.1	184	11.6	9	39	7	0.45
1940	16,520	209	12.6	197	11.9	12	56	9	0.54
1941	17,910	297	16.5	214	12.0	15	48	8	0.45
1942	17,560	302	17.2	179	10.2	13	43	10	0.57
1943	17,090	316	18.5	194	11.4	19	60	10	0.59
1944	17,290	355	20.6	211	12.2	10	28	9	0.52
1945	16,920	303	18.0	189	11.2	10	33	18	1.06
1946	17,150	363	21.2	193	11.2	12	33	13	0.76
1947	17,300	398	23.0	181	10.5	9	23	6	0.35
1948	18,160	331	18.23	174	9.58	15	45.32	11	0.61
1949	18,220	350	19.21	179	10.31	9	25.71	11	0.60
1950	20,230	336	17.44	205	11.35	10	29.76	10	0.50
1951	20,830	319	16.08	211	11.35	8	25.08	7	0.34
1952	21,220	344	17.02	173	9.08	9	26.16	1	0.05
1953	21,670	333	16.13	168	8.68	6	18.02	2	0.16
1954	21,610	377	18.14	182	9.60	10	26.53	—	—
1955	21,170	371	18.22	209	11.25	12	32.35	1	0.05
1956	21,930	380	18.02	203	11.30	6	15.79	1	0.05
1957	22,070	398	18.03	188	10.73	8	20.10	—	—
1958	22,400	408	18.21	183	10.38	11	26.96	—	—
1959	22,090	419	18.97	188	10.72	6	14.32	3	0.14

*Extension of Municipal Borough of Rugby.

The estimated population figures for 1950 and onwards include members of the Armed Forces stationed in the district.

